## THE POLICE CONSPIRACY AND HOW IT PROGRESSED VESTERDAY.

fore the Congressional Commi ec-Arthur Shenherd's Gentlemanly Intinets and Sense of Gratitude—Three Wit-nesses Tell About the Conspiracy to Shadow Dana, but, Unfortunately for Them, Their of a Conspiracy to Prove that Dana Owned the New York "Sun."

The investigation into the charges trumped up

In the morning the usual crowd assembled in the corridors before the doors were opened. Lit-tle Billy Cook, Richards, McDevitt, McEifresh and a crowd of the hangers-on at police headquar-ters made the largest and noisiest part of the

detectives and their cronies, having found that there is no journal in this city so devoid of character as to openly defend them, and to the New York Sun and the New York Herald, both of which papers are under the control of the corrupt officials. The same crowd were over-eyed at hearing the stories of Mr. Arthur Shepand ex-Policeman Scibold, and after he committee adjourned there were a score or re faces with villainous smiles in the corridor. These faces and smiles were soon transferred

to police headquarters, where the conspirators, perjurers and others assembled to reb their sands in glee at the idea that they had found one one whose story gave color to their false-Mr. Murtagh was nailed now." It is neither rise nor safe to "holler" very loudly before one sent of the woods, and the police conspirators will realize this fact before the present inquiry sended. As to the evidence of Mr. Arthur Sher berd, the proprietor of THE REPUBLICAN has nothing to say beyond what he said under onth before the committee. In order that the reader may not be misled, we reproduce that portion of Mr. Murtagh's evidence having reierence to the

hem.

Q. If you had written a letter to Major Richards saing to have men detailed to report to you at your five - The RITTERIACAN office—and to have those were employed on service not connected with the police here, or not under his orders, would not you are habity recolect it? A. Well, it has been many years ago; I do not charge my memory with such hings; if I did such things I do not remember it now.

was called upon to testify suddenly and unex-pectedly. He was examined (within a few mo-ments after being subposnaed) about matters that occurred many years ago-matters that ould probably never have been resurrected but stand several days at least before either he or his deli govern the introduction of evidence our courts of law, and not call for the defense before the witnesses for the the circumstances under which Mr. Murtagh delivered his testimony. Not so with the witnesses who have given evidence on behalf of the pared their testimeny in advance, but in the case of Richards, McDevitt and Miller their testimony read and re-read their published falsehoods unti-

MR. ARTHUE SHEPHERD'S TESTINONY. assertions of events that occurred over five years ago, some of which, however, were summarily instance, Mr. Shepherd stated that Mr. Mur-tagh described the man Dana to the officers, whereas Officer Roderick, who was one of the latter, emphatically contradicted him, and with equal vehemence swore that Mr. Shephere timself was the person who gave Dana's de ecription to the officers, and that Mr. Mur-ingh was not prezent at all. Although Mr. Shepherd seemed very loth to divulge communications arising from the confidential rela-tions existing between him and his employer, nevertheless the willingness and relish with Against Alexander R. Shepherd, Arthur's brother, the New York Sun has directed its most poisonous shafts. That individual has been villfied,

circle—his very hearth-stone. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Arthur Shepherd willingly lends him-self to the New York Sun and those whom it is Shepherd, and in return he is now rewarded by finding Shepherd allied to his calumniators and detractors. We would rather be a hundred-fold blacker than anything our accusers paint us, but

## cDevitt was first called to the stand. Mr.

LeMoyne announced that the committee had de-cided in his case, as in the case of McElfresh, that they would require him to answer the quesview. He even asserted that he would rather go before the House, and let it decide whether he should answer the question, than divuige a confidence between the President and himself.

Recusant witnessess are becoming quite common, but McDevitt will probably be unable to

attain even such slight notoriety. The truth about the interview with the President over which the detectives have been jubilant seems to poured into the President's ears the tale of the Whitthorne conspiracy decided upon in Billy Cock's office. At the end of the story the Presi-

Oh, no: they came in order to misrepresent other

the interview, was questioned about gambling. After a short period of perversity he doggodly admitted that he had frequently been in gambling-houses, and that if they were opened tomorrow he would probably go in again. He, too, had played for official purposes. When he lost, the money was refunded; when he won, he pocketed the winnings. That is the difference be-tween official and unofficial games. He "had

won trining sums, he said, and put the very in his pecket; no large amounts—perhaps twenty, or thirty, or forty dollars at a time.

McDevitt soon again grew surly and perverse, and declined to answer anything more about gambling; but he had already said enough to disgrace himself.

Seibold's testimony was to the effect that he had been detailed by Major Richards to report

had, in the presence of Mr. Murtagh, re-ectived instructions from Mr. Arthur Shep-herd to look after Mr. Charles A. Dana, with the view of learning with whom he connected and received information. Mr. Murtagh de-scribed Dana to him so that he knew him when he saw him, and the Ishmaelite was duly shadowed

stated that when he was employed on THE REPUBLICAN Mr. Murtagh and himself had talked over the matter of the connection of Dana with the investigation. Shepherd suggested that if he could have two policemen he would have Dana "shadowed" and learn with what officials he was connecting, and from whom he received information. The sug-

ex-detective, was called in the evening For some time it was quite impossible to see what it was intended to prove by him, and it is doubtful whether the persons who caused him to be summoned knew anothing about it. The end of a thread, and, following up, John Sargent

His testimony was to the effect that when em ployed in the Treasury Department as a special agent he had been requested by Mr. Murtagh to procure evidence that Dana was owner and editor of the New York Sun, in order to establish that fact in a libel suit pending in Philadelphia This was the extent of that conspiracy. Samuel V. Noyes, who was the witness procured by Sargent, was also placed on the stand and corrobo-

OFFICER RODERICK, the man whom Shepherd said was instructed by Mr. Murtagh to "shadow" Dana with Sergeant Seibold, created quite a sensation by testifying that he had never known Mr. Murtagh in the

The Morning Session.
The committee met at 10 o'clock, and Detective McDevitt was first called to the stand.

Janes McDevitt's Testimony.

James McDevitt, recalled.

By the Chairman: Q. The committee have decided that it is proper that you should answer the questions as to what took place between you and the President at the interview you mentioned in your former examination.

The Witness. I decline to answer unless I am forced to do so by the committee.

The Chairman. You still refuse?

The Witness. Yes, sir; for the reason that it was a private interview, and it might work to my disadvantage to state it. I have private reasons why I should prefer not to state it.

The Chairman. They have also decided that it is proper for you to answer the questions put to you by Mr. Wilson in regard to your going into gambling-houses! A. I have been frequently in the gambling-houses in pursuit of my business, looking for parties charged with larcenies, &c., &c. I have arrested in gambling-houses a forger and robbers and other criminals, and if they were to open to-morrow I should go into them again in pursuit of my business.

HAS SEEN SAWDEST HALL.

HAS SEEN SAWDEST HALL. By Mr. Wilson: Q. Do you know a place in this city called Sawdust Hall? A. I have seen such a place. Yes, sir. Q. Have you ever been there: A. Frequently, Q. Have you ever been there: A. Frequentiy, sir.
Q. Where is it? A. On E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Q. Is it a gambling-house? A. I don't know. sir; I never saw any gambling there.
Q. Did you ever see any gambling apparatus there—any Faro table or Harard table? A. No. sir; not to my knowledge; I never played Hazard or Faro in that building.
Q. I ask you whether you have seen such things in there? A. I don't remember of seeing them. I know there was a zame played called "Centennia," but I do not know what kiud of a game it is. game it is,
Q. With what kind of an appliance did they play
that game? A. You will have to get somebody that game? A. You will have to get somebody here who understands it; I do not.
Q. Did you see what they had? A. I did not examine what they had, sir; I went in to look for a man that I wanted to arrest.
Q. Did you see what they had there? A. No. sir. I do not know what they were playing. I did not examine. I did not go there for that pur-O. How many persons were present? A. It looked to me very much like a larger beer saloon —men sitting around tables. There were a good many present.

ning? A. I do not know, sir.
Q. How long since you first saw it? A. Well, I will have to refer to the records of our office to tell you when I saw it.
Q. Give me your best recollection? A. I can not tell you, sir.
Q. Was it six months ago? A. It might have been more or less. I have been in there twice,
Q. Not more than twice? A. Not to my knowlesse.

egg.
Q. is that all the information you can give the committee as to the character of that place. A. Yes, sir. I don't know anything about the game there, for I never went there for that purpose. DON'T KNOW THE LOCATION OF THE "GRAND

DON'T KNOW THE LOCATION OF THE "GRAND UNION."

Q. Do you know a place called the "Grand Union!" A. No. sir.
Q. Do not know any such place? A. No. sir.
Q. Do not know any such place? A. No. sir.
Q. But you said the other day that you knew a place called "The Club!" A. Yes, sir; several places.
Q. I refer more particularly to the place at the corner of Thirteeenth and E streets? A. I know there is such a place.
Q. You say that is not a gambling-house? A. I have sworn to that. I believe you cross-questioned me quite sharp on that the other day, and if you are going to do it to-day I will ask to have my counsel here before going into it to protect me from your double cross-examination.
Q. Is there a gambling-room attached to that "Club?" A. There is a gambling-room next door to it, and you can get in from the entrance of "The Club."
Q. Is it conducted in connection with "The Club."
A. I do not know that, sir; I do not know who carries it on.
Q. How do you get into the gambling-room? A. You can ge in right directly from the bar-room of "The Club." or you can go in from a hallway on E street.

E street.
Q. Any other way? A. Yes, sir; you can get into the second-story window if you want to. I have done that in several cases, but I never did in this case.
Q. You have been in "The Club!" A. Yes, Q. You have been in "The Club." A. Yes, sir: frequently.
Q. Gambling there: A. I have gambled there.
Q. How many persons were present when you have been there? A. I cannot tell you.
Q. How often did you go there? A. Just as often as my business carried me there.
Q. Do you say that you never gambled there except when somebody had sent you there for that purpose? A. I did not say anything of the kind.
Q. What did you say about it: A. I did not say anything of the kind.

MAC PLAYS FARO.

Q. What did you say about it: A. I did not say anything of the kind.

Q. What game did you play there: A. I generally played Faro bank.

Q. What amount did you play for: A. I do not know.

The witness here volunteered a general statement to the effect that he never went into these places except on business, and gave instances to prove his exceeding devotion to duty, his success in that line, and how he and the members of the force had accomplished much that the Government secret service had not succeeded in accomplishing; and that the detective force of the Metropolitan police was an uncommenty effective and vigiliant body. He referred to the Treasury robbery of \$47,000 and to the recovery of the Chilian Minister's stolen property, all of which he attempted to show was because he and his associates had visited gambling places.

DO ANYTHING "TO GET EVEN."

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Was it necessary for you t gamble there in order to get the information for which you were looking? A. If we had gone in there and not acted as the rest did we would have been suspected. We went in with people and played as the people there played, and they had no suspicion what bur object was: and, furthermore, I have always felt that the detective officers had a right to come and go where they pleased, and if this investigation were over to-morrow I should go among thieves, gamblers, prostitutes, lawyers and gentlemen of all kinds to accomplish my object. We learned a great deal from lawyers, and also from gamblers, prostitutes and thicycs. If it was necessary two associate with a their and would fine with impunity, just as I have given, you enough gambling-houses; if not lawyers, and also from gamblers, prostitutes and thicycs. If it was necessary I would associate with a their and would fine with him do anything to accomplish my business.

Q. What other gambling-houses harveyou visited?

A. I have given you enough gambling-houses; if not let me by taken before the grand jury, and let lifem fedged me.

them instruments for detecting other crimes: A. No. sir.

The witness here gave a short dissertation on the law in connection with gambling and the keeping of gambling-houses, &c.

Mr. Wilson. I am not going to argue that question with you. I am here by the courtesy of the committee, and I cannot do it. I cannot retort to what you may say. It would be a discourtesy to the committee to do it, and therefore I forbear.

Q. You refuse, then, to give the name of any other establishment that you were in? A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. What efforts did you make to find out who kept these gambling-houses? A. None whatever lately, because I thought if the Police Commissioners wanted the gambling-house broken up it was the duty of the president of the board to say to the board, "There exists in our midst a great evil, and I want that it should be broken up, and I move that the Chief of Police and the detective corps be instructed to see that every one of them

I move that the Chief of Police and the detective corps be instructed to see that every one of them are broken up and brought to justice." No such order came, and it was NOT MY DUTY TO DO ANYTHING.

NOT MY DUTY TO DO ANYTHING.

Q. I ask yen if you did make any effort to ascertain the names of the persons? A. I did not make any effort.

Q. Hew long is it since you made any effort to break them up? A. It is a matter of record on file in our office. I do not know how long.

Q. Camot you give the committee any idea?

A. No, sir; you can send for the books. I don't know. I might make a mistake.

Q. How many parties were you looking for in these gambling bouse? A. I was constantly looking for professional thieves who come to this city, robbing members of Congress and Senators. The last one I was looking after was for Senator Hamiling watch, stolen at the hotel—

Q. Did you pever visit these gambling-hours

for any other purpose? A. I never visited them except officially.

Q. You say it was necessary for you to play there?

A. I thought it was necessary.

Q. What amount of money did you win at any time?

A. I didn't know that I ever won any

money.

Q. You never won any money at all? A. I may have won five, ten, two, twenty, thirty or forty dollars. I never won any large amount.

Q. You have won money, then? A. Trifting woney.
Q. What do you call trifling money? A. I have named the sum, sir.
Q. Did you ever win any higher amount than \$20? A. I may have; I don't know.
Q. What is your best recellertion? A. I cannot tell you.

Q. What did you do with that money? A. What should I have done with it? I put it is my pocket.

Q. Did you keep it? A. Yes, sir; I felt like keeping it, and I did.

Q. Did you m any instance return it to the gambling-houses? A. No, sir; I always kept it.

The witness here wanted to know if the testimony be wan giving was to be used by Mr. Wilson, or if he was to have him dismissed from the force; and finally said that he would answer no more questions about gambling; that he would go before the bar of the House first.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. McDevitt is continually making speeches at me to which it would not be proper for me to retort. I recognize the fact that I am here simply by the courtesy of the committee, and I do not want to retort to anything he may say. tee, and I do not want by the comparison.

The Chairman Mr. McDevitt may, if he does not wish to answer the question, simply say that he objects to it; that will answer every purpose, and will enable us to carry on this investigation more rapidly.

Mr. Wilson. It is proper that I should say that
Mr. McDevitt imputes to me motives that I have
not at all. After this investigation has closed my
duties will have been entirely finished. It does
not matter to me what is done with the testimony.
I have nothing to do with it.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Did you lose any maney at these gambling-houses? A. I deeline to answer, Q. Have you lost money at these gambling-houses and then gone to the gamblers and got it back from them? A. Never in my life, sir, Q. Did not you go to those gambling-houses after you had lost money there and get it back under the guise of borrowing it from them? A. I have answered you that I never did it in my life, Q. Did you borrow any money from these gambling-houses? A. I decline to answer any in the gambling-houses? A. I decline to answer any in the gambling-houses at any time within the hat year or two years? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know of the fact that it was contemplated to make arrests in certain quarters and that suddenly the gambling-houses were all closed? A. I never heard such a thing.
Q. Do you know an estatlishment kept by Lyons, Weish & Fitzgerald? A. No, sir. DECLINES TO ANSWER.

DON'T KNOW ANYBODY. Q. Do you know a man by the name of Welsh: quarters is at Cincinnati.
Q. Has he any headquarters in this city? A.
Not to my knowledge.
Q. Have you seen him in this city? A. I saw him here some months ago.
Q. Where did you see him. A. In Washington.
Q. Whereabouts? A. In Thirteenth street.
Q. Whereabouts in Thirteenth street? A. In a gambling-house.
Q. What gambling-house? A. Seeond door from "The Club."
Q. What was he doing there? A. Playing Faro bank.
Q. What business establishment is immediately under that concern where you saw Fitzgerald?
A. There is another gambling-house right underneath that.
Q. Who keeps it? A. I do not know, sir.

cine to answer.

Q. Did you win any money there? A. I decline to answer whether I did or not.

Q. Did you lose any money there? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Have you ever received any money or thing of value of any kind from either Lyons, Welsh or

Lewis P. Scibold's Testimony.

force in the District? If so, when, and how long?

A. I was a member of the police force from the latter part of 1862 until 1865. I resigned in 1865. was on the force also from 1866 until 1873.

I was on the force also from 1868 until 1873.

Q. State whether in the spring of 1872 you were detailed to do any special police duty under the direction of Mr. Murtagh? If so, state what it was and how you received your orders. You are bound to tell all you know about it, but if you have any special reason for declining to answer any question we will dispose of the objection then. A. I was detailed in 1872.

Q. Tell the whole story? A. I was told to report to the Superintendent's office, to Major Richards. I reported there, and the hisjor sent me to TEMR BEPUBLICAN office. I reported to Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Murtagh. They told me they had some business for mc.

Q. Who told you. A. Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Murtagh.

Q. State what took place in Mr. Murtagh's presence? A. He instructed me to proceed to the depot the next morning and watch the train to come in, and he described the man to me.

Q. Who? A. Mr. Murtagh.

SEIBOLD AS A "SHADOW."

Q. What man? A. Mr. Charles A. Dana. I went to the depot with a fellow-officer, Mr. Rogers, and "shadowed" Mr. Dana to Welcker's on the morning of the 25th of March, 1872. My detail was from the 25th to the 29th. I copied detail was from the 25th to the 23th. I copied that from the books.

Q. State what was done? A. I kept Mr. Dana's track during the investigation. I believe is was the Secor-Robeson investigation.

Q. Before a committee of Congress? A. Yes, sir; I made a report to Mr. Shepherd or Mr. Murtagh in the evening of what I had done. One report I know I handed to Mr. Murtagh.

Q. A witten report? A. Yes, sir: the other reports were made, I believe, to Mr. Shepherd.

Q. How often did you report to them? A. I think every evening what we had done during the day. think every evening what we had done during the day.

Q. Bid you make any report to the police head-quarters? A. I did-not, sir.

Q. Do not the rules and regulations of the police department require reports to be made to the Superintendent of Police? A. As a general thing they do.

Q. What authority had you to report to anyhody else? A. I was sent there.

Q. Was Mr. Murtagh at that time president of the Board of Police? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you shadow Mr. Dana until he left the city? A. Until he left the city? I followed him to the train.

SEIFOLD'S REMARKABLE MEMORY.

Q. Did Mr. Murtagh direct you so to do, or Mr. Shepherd, and when? What directions did you have on the subject? A. My orders were to keep upon the track of Mr. Dana.

Q. From whom? A. Mr. Shepherd.

Q. Was Mr. Murtagh present when the direction was given? A. I cannot say that. Mr. Murtagh described the man to me, though. He told me to go to the business offees and get what money I wanted—the office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAS. I went down and got some money from Mr. Pope, the business manager, on Mr. Murtagh's order.

By Mr. Davy: Q. Did Mr. Shepherd give you the reason why he wanted Dana shadowed? A. I cannot say that he did. My impression is that he intimated to me that there were officials here in the Government who were giving Mr. Dana the data whereon he was fixing up the investigation, and they wanted to know who he connected with, what percons he consulted and who came to see him.

Q. Was Mr. Shepherd a member of the Police Beard at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. Was Is his given name? A. Mr. Arthur Shepherd, then managing editor of Trus Rupus-LICAN.

By the Chairman: Q. I am requested by Major Richards to ask you whether he gave you any directions or orders in regard to this work? A. No, sir.

Q. Ot told you what was to be done? A. No, sir.

Q. He zimply sept. Fou to The Refunction SEIBOLD'S REMARKABLE MEMORY.

Q. Or told you what was to be done? A. No, zir.
Q. He zimply zent you to The REFULICAN office? A. Yes, zir.
Q. Did you ever make any report to Major Richards? A. None whatever, zir.
By Mr. Wilson: Q. Mr. Murtagh gave you to instructions, did he: A. Mr. Murtagh gave you to instructions, did he: A. Mr. Murtagh only described Mr. Dana to me.
Q. Is that all he did? A. He told me to get what mency I wanted from Mr. Pope, the business manager.
Q. Did he ever give you any instructions as to what you were to de? A. I don't think he did.
Q. All your communications in regard to that matter were with Mr. Arthur Shepherd: A. Principally.
Q. So far as communications with anybody at The Heruslican office are concerned, they were with Mr. Arthur Shepherd, were they not? A. Yes, sir.

A WRITTEN REPORT.
Y. You say you handed a report to Mr. Mur-

A WRITTEN REPORT.

Y. You say you handed a report to Mr. Murtagh on one occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what he did with it? A. I do not.

Q. Who was present at the time? A. Mr. Shenherd.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Murtagh gave it any attention at all or not? A. He read it over.

Q. What did he do with it? A. I do not know.

Q. Were you at the train the night Mr. Dana went away? A. I was.

RQ. Was Mr. McElfresh? A. I cannot say that he was. A. I cannot say that he was.

Q. Don't you remember of his sending some telegrams that night? A. No, sir; I den't remember.

Q. Did Mr. Dans take a sleeping-ear on the train? A. I saw him there.

By Mr. Dany: Q. After you followed Mr. Dana to the train did you report to any one? A. I reported to my lieutenant, who was in command of the precinct.

Q. What was his name? A. Lieutenant Ecklieff.

Q. Did you report to Mr. Murtagh or Mr. Shepherd? A. I made no written report. I received instructions after I get through to go to

HIS MEMORY PAILS HIM. Q. From whom did you receive your instractions? A. I cannot say whether it was Mr. Hurtagh or Mr. Shepherd: it was one or the other. Q. You had no conversation with Mr. Shepherd or Mr. Murtagh after you followed Mr. Dans to the train? A. No, sir; that ended my connection with the matter.

By the Chairman: Q. You say that after you got through you reported to the lieutemant? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you mean that you reported ready for street duly? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, after leaving Mr. Dana at the train, did you then go to Mr. Murtagh or Mr. Shephard and report the fact that Mr. Dana had gone? A.

and report the last that mr. Last are yes, sir.
Q. You went to them first? A. I reported to
Mr. Shepherd that Mr. Dana had gone, and I received instructions then to go to my station.
Q. Instructions, then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Wers you paid anything by them? A. No,
sir. Oh. I received some money that I needed to
spend during the day.
Q. Bid Mr. Murtagh direct you to report to
Shepherd? A. He requested me to make a
written report there every night of what we had
done during the day. SAW DANA TO BED.

By Mr. Davy. Did you follow Mr. Dana around during the day? A. Yes, sir, all day until he went to bed at night.
Q. More than one day? A. Five successive days, I think; I was detailed five days on that business than to "shadow" Mr. Dana? A. That was our purpose, sir.

Hy Mr. Milliken: Q. In your regular duties did you wear uniform? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you wear uniform on this eccasion? A. No, sir: we were told to go in eliten's clothes.

Q. Who told you that? A. Mr. Shepherd, I think.

think.
Q. In Mr. Murtagh's presence? A. Yes, sir.
By Mr. Davy; Q. Did I understand you to say
that you reported every night at THE HEPUB-LICAN office? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Te Mr. Shepherd or Mr. Murtagh? A. Yes,

Testimony of Arthur Shepherd, Arthur Shepherd sworn and examined. By the Chairman: Q. State to the committee, if you please, what your business was in March, 1872? A. I was manager of the Washington Re-

Q. Who was the owner? A. W. J. Murtsgh. Q. Who was the owner? A. W. J. Murtsgh.
Q. Was he at that time one of the Police Commissioners—precident of the board? A. Yes, str.
Q. State what directions you received from him, if any, in regard to using the police force for the purpose of shadowing Mr. Charles A. Dana.

The Witness, May it please the committee, I hold certain confidential relations with Mr. Murtsgh which I don't care to retail. If the committee insists that I shall answer their questions of course I have no remedy, but since this matter has been talked about I have thought the matter over, and I will have to diverge certain confidences, which I do not think it would be altogether right to do. A great many things transpired while I held that relation to Mr. Murtagh that I do not care to make public of my own volition.

The chairman staled that under the rule of the The chairman stated that under the rule of the

The Witness. There are matters connected with the use of the police force that I am cognizant of, but I do not care to make them public unless it is

but I do not care to make them publicunless it is insisted upon.

Mr. Milliken, I think we have definitely decided upon that.

The Witness, If that is the ruling of the committee I am compelled to answer. I was requested by Mr. Murtagh in March, M2, to obtain the services of two members of the police force for the purpose of watching Mr. Chas, A. Dana when he arrived in the city. Mr. Murtagh stated to me that it was desirable to know with whom he had connection while in the city, in order to inform himself as to the parties whom Mr. Dana had interriews with, and also as to his movements. At this time there was an investigation in progress before the Naval Committee of the House, and Mr. Dana had been summoned here as a witness.

WHO DANA COMMUNICATED WITH...

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr.
Murtagh about this frequently at that time? A.
I have stated the reason he assigned. He said it
was desirable to know Mr. Dano's movements,
to scertain, if possible, whom it was he was
getting information from, with a view to assist in
the naval investigation then in progress.
Q. Was anything said at that time about the
attack that Mr. Dana was making on the Navy
Department? A. Ob, yes, sir. That was talked
over. We were returning his attacks in The
REFURLICAN. REPUBLICAN.

On the Navy Department? A. Yes, sir.
We had a newspaper fight, and I was doing the
best for my paper, and he was doing the best he
could for his. could for his.

Q. He was attacking the Navy Department?
A. Yes, sir, and everybody else that he got a chance to hit. At that time it was a sort of family fight. Mr. Dana was considered as publishing a semi-Republican paper.

Q. Did not Mr. Murtagh have a part of the detective force engaged in the same business? A. I have no personal knowledge of that. When Mr. Dana went away from Washington he was arrested in Philadelphia as he was passing through.

THE SHADOWS REPORT TO SHEPRERD.

THE SHADOWS REPORT TO SHETHERD.

By Mr. Davy: Q. While the detectives were shadowing Mr. Dans did they report to you from day to day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was anything that they reported to you published in your paper afterwards? A. Some of the movements of Mr. Dans were published in regular reportorial style. The reports Seibold made in writing he generally wrote on my desk, and addressed them to Mr. Murtagh, and I handed them to him as soon as I saw him.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Had Mr. Dans been pretty savagely attacking you or Mr. Murtagh or The Republicas? A. No, sir, not at that time.

Q. Do you recollect any contemplated libel suits in that connection on the part of Mr. Murtagh against Dans? A. No, sir, 1 do not think the personal warfare had commenced. I think this was the means that brought it about.

THAT DAWA-KIMBALL INDICTMENT. THAT DANA-KINBALL INDICTMENT.

as to when Mr. Dana would pass through there?
A. Yes, str.
Q. And on that information he was arrested?
A. Yes, str.
Q. He called upon you to ascertain what you knew about this matter? A. I don't believe that anybody called upon me to make any inquiry at that time.
Q. I ki anybody inquire of you what you knew about this? A. I den't know. I guess probably I may have made statements in the course of convarsation. and langhed over it ever since the fight was commenced.

Q. Recently have you had any conversation on
the subject. A. I had no direct conversation on
this subject with any one.

Q. Since this controversy between The Erruslican and the Police Department here came up?

A. My attention was first directed to the matter
by a publication in the New York Sun, in which
may name was mentioned.

Q. With whom did you talk? A. I talked with
quite a number of persons since the publication
in the Sun, which was within the last two weeks.

DEFECTIVES MAVE NOT CALLED UPON HIM.

Q. Have not all the detective force of this city DATECTIVES NAVE NOT CALLED UPON HIM.

Q. Have not all the detective force of this city been to see you in regard to it? A. No, sir.

Q. Or any of the police force? A. No, sir.

Q. Can you name any person with whom you talked on the subject? A. I might mention one half of my acquaintances; I don't know that I could individualize. I talked with a large number of persons.

Q. Any of the reporters of the Sua? A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. I believe I met Major Richards on the street, and he laughed at me about it.

about if.
Q. Did you talk it over with him? A. No, sir;
I never talked it over with him.
Q. Did you tell him what you knew? A. No, THROWING MUD.

ment the best you could? A. To the best of my ability.

By Mr. Davy: Q. Did you inform Major Richards as to the facts communicated to you by those detectives? A. No, sir; I did not. I did not inform Major Richards either when I presented Mr. Murtagh's note what I desired to do with the men. I did not consider it was any of Major Richards' business, as I had the order from his superior officer.

The committee assembled shortly after sever

By the Chairman: Q. Give your full name? A. samuel V. Noyes.
Q. Were you living in Washington in 1872. A. Q. Were you living in washington in local and was a reporter for the Daily Pairtel in this city. I have been here twenty-six years constantly almost.
Q. State what you know of anything about any effort being made to furnish testimony or witnesses against Mr. Dans in Philadelphia by persons here on the charge upon which he was arrested. A. I do not know of any effort at all, but I can state what I do know. WHAT ROYES ENEW.

Q. State what and lader you have up the subject? A. I think it was in 1812 that the Blair investigation in the Navy Department took place. I reported that investigation for the Fatriot. In the summer following Mr. John Sargent asked me if I remembered having then heard Mr. Danna say that be was the publisher or editor of the New York Sun. I told him I did. He asked me if I would go to Philadelphia with him and state upon the witness-stand that I heard Mr. Dana say so. I told him I had no objection, and afterwards went with Mr. Sargent to Philadelphia, and to a place called the People's Bank. From there we went to a lawyer's office.

CAN'T RECOLLECT NAMES. Q. Whom did you see at the People's Bank? A. Several people, but one I remember was exsenator Cattell; I had no acquaintance with him, but I knew him by sight; I might have spoken to him that day; I went from there to some lawyer's office, and there I met a lawyer, whose pame I can't remember; he asked me what Mr. Surgeant had asked me, and I made the same reply; from there I went to the court-house; tayed about half an hour and then came out; went to some hotel, got lunch and came home to Washington.
Q. Were you examined as a witness there? A. I was not.
Q. Do you know what proceeding it was that

HIS EXPENSES PAID BY SARGENT.

Q. Who paid your expenses? A. Mr. Sargent.
By Mr. Williams: Q. Was he at that time on
the police! A. I don't think he was on the Metropolitan police at that time. I think he had
something to do with the Treasury Department
Bursau of Engraving and Printing. He had just
previously been connected with the New York
Associated Press, and was a journalist by profession.

Q. Was he ever a member of the police? A. I
know he was on the detective force of the Metropolitan police, but I don't think that at that time
he was.

The Chairman. You have said you wish to make
some statement? HIR EXPENSES PAID BY SARGENT.

HE WAS NOT A CONSPIRATOR. A. Yes; I wish to state to the committee that I had not at that time the remotest idea, or shadow of an idea, that Mr. Dana was being persecuted, "badowed," or that any conspiracy against him was being carried on. If I had I would have been the last man in the world to have been inveigled into going to Philadelphia to state that fact. I want to say this because I don't know Mr. Dana personally, and I don't want anybedy to suppose that I would enter into any conspiracy knowingly to bigure any man living. I came unexpectedly here, and now that I have come, I want to put myself on record.

Testimony of John L. Sargent.

Testimony of John L. Sargent. The next witness was John L. Sargent, who as sworn and testified as follows: By the Chairman: Q. Give your full name . John L. Sargent. Q. Have you ever been on the police force in be District, and, if so, when? A. I have been on the Metropolitan Police force-detective. Q. When? A. In January, 1873, and until

SARGENT'S STORY.

Q. That was in 1872, was it? A. Mr. Dana was arrested, I think, along about the 29th or 30th of March, 1872 and it was after his arrest that the case was called for trial in the court in Philadelphia, and it was requisite to prove the owner-ship and proprietorship of the New York Sun. I was called upon to prove that fact, and I went ever in that connection to Philadelphia.

Q. You were not then a member of the police? A. I was not.

Q. Who called upon you? A. Mr. Murtagh.

Q. Was he at that time connected with the police? A. I really could not say, but I think he was; I was not.

Q. What did he wish done? A. He asked me whether I could prove the ownership, editorship and proprietorship of the New York Sun. I told him that I could, as Mr. Dana had admitted himself in the investigation prior to that time that he was the owner, editor and proprietor of the New York Sun. After stating that fact he said he desired to prove it.

SELEKS INFORMATION IN HEGARD TO DAMA.

I went to Mr. Noyes and asked him if he re-

SEEKS INFORMATION IN REGARD TO DAMA.

I went to Mr. Noyes and asked him if he remembered that Mr. Dana had so stated on the stand. He said hed did. When I asked him to go to Philadelphia I told him it was a libel suit. On arriving in Philadelphia I ascertained that it was the Kemble libel suit. I met Mr. Kemble and Mr. Cattell, and also sent to New York for Mr. John Senfor, who same on and met me at Mr. Kemble's banking-house, and we were instructed to proceed from there to the attorney of Mr. Kemble—Mr. Louis Cassidy, I think. We went over there. Mr. Noyes made his statement, Mr. Senfor made his, I made mine. We then proceeded to the court-house and the case was called. Mr. Dana falled to make an appearance. Mr. Mann, I think, the district attorney, demanded the forfeiture of his bonds, which the court accorded. We then took the train and came home.

Q. When you spoke to Mr. Murtagh about it did he give you any reason why he wished this denie? What was his reason for having the testimony furnished? A. He did not mention any specific reason. He asked whether I could verify that fact, and I told him I could.

DECLINES TO ANSWER. Q. From whom did you receive all the directions as to what should be done? A. I received them from Mr. Murtagh.
Q. Any, one elser A. That's a question I decline to answer.
Q. On what ground? A. Because I do not propose to answer it. I received my instructions in connection with all this matter from Mr. Murtagh. connection with all this matter from Mr. Murtagh.

Q. You received all your instructions: A. In regard to my definite action all that I received were from Mr. Murtagh.

Q. Then I do not see why you declined te answer that question? A. I received them from Mr. Murtagh. That will answer the question.

Q. Did you not go with Mr. Murtagh to the Secretary of the Navy and get directions from him? A. I decline to answer that question.

On the suggestion of the charman the committee-toom was cleared for deliberation.

After a consultation of about twenty minutes the doors were proposed, and no further question in relation to the witness instructions was asked.

NO CONVERSATION WITH MR. NURTAGE. Q. Did you have any conversation with him about the circumstances of Mr. Dana's arrest? A. I did not.
Q. Bid Mr. Murtagh furnish you with any of the money used in going to Philadelphia in this matter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mr. Murtagh paid the expenses? A. He gave me \$40.
Q. Did you make your report to him when you came back? A. I did not, sir.
Q. Did you report to any one? A. I did not.
Q. How soon after your return from Philadelphia were you appointed on the police in this city? A. Some time.
Q. How long? A. I could not definitely state.
Q. Six mon\*las, more or less? A. I do not know definitely. The arrest of Mr. Dana was on the 19th of March, 1872.
Q. How did you know it was? A. Merely from his statement. I was not appointed on the police force until January 18, 1872.
Q. Can you fix the date when you left? A. I cannot, but it was prior to the arraignment of Mr. Dana in court in the suit instituted by Mr. Kemble.
By Mr. Milliken: Q. I understood you to say that you did not know of Mr. Murtagh or any one else using any of the police force in that connection. A. I did not at that time. I was then employed in the Treasury. I was not inhat connection from any men connected with the police? A. Not to my own knowledge? A. I was not identified with the Police Department at the time Mr. Dana had this suit pending, and consequently I know nothing of my own knowledge.

A EAR-KERFER TOLD HIM SO.

A BAR-KERPER TOLD HIM SO. By Mr. Milliken: Q. My questien was whether or not you had any knowledge through any one connected with the police, whether officers or privates, that policemen were being used in that particular. A. The only knowledge that I had was that I went into Mr. Welcker's one day and har keeper mentioned the fact to me that certain officers had been in there, and something was going on about Mr. Dana.

Q. Who was he? A. I can't mention his name. Q. He was not on the police? A. No, sir; he was rot. I have not heard from the police authorities, either directly or indirectly, anything further than I have already stated.

By the Chairman: Q. There was a man by the name of Senior? A. He was one of the gentleman who, when I was requested to come to Phila-

THEY WANT TO VOTE AND BE LIKE THE STERNER SEX-THE MEN.

Weman Suffrage Association—Large Attend-ánce and Lively Speeches at Lincoln Hall Yesterday—An Army in Petticoats to Con-front Watterson's Hundred Thousand

The ninth annual convention of the Nationa was one of the first in the hall, and she appeared was one of the first in too hall, and she appeared with an additional masculine "fixin", "vir.: a cans. Dr. Mary was congratulated by an old gentleman as being the only one he saw in appropriate costume, and she replied that she was expecting the arrival of Mary A. Tillotson, of New Jersey, when there would be "a pair of them."

The audience scalered very clowly and by

The audiesce gathered very slowly, and by 10:15 o'clock there were not one hundryd persons present. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the Hutchinson family brought an organ on the stage, and in a few minutes Sara Andrews Spenser, B. A. Lookwood, esq., Dr. Mary Walker, Marilla M. Ricker and others entered. The first named stated that Cady Stanton and Susan short time.

The Hutchinson family sang, with organ accom-

The Hutchinson family sang, with organ accompaniment, "I May Not Be a Prophet."

Mr. Spencer called for reports from the States, remarking that they had received petitions for a sixteenth amondment from various States.

Mrs. Partington, of Portland, reported for Maine that they intended to do better.

Marilia M. Bleker, from New Hampehire, reported that but little had been done in that State, owing to the short time they had to work, but, like her sister from Maine, she would do better.

The other New England States were called, but did not respond in person.

Mrs. Spencer remarked that the names were coming in at the rate of one thousand per day, and by the time Mr. Watterson had his one hundred thousand Democrats here they would have enough women to meet them. [Appinuse.]

When New York was called, Mrs. Spencer remarked that they had received six hundred and one signatures from that State, including the names of seven teachers of Vaszar College, who write that the professor would not take the responsibility of having the petition circulated.

Lille Devercaux Blake reported from New York city of 600; that they had had several interviews with the committees of the Senate and House on the subject.

Pennsylvania was called, and it was stated that the petition had received set names.

Ohio was reported to have sent the largest list—2M.

Mrs. Dundore reported from Maryland that

Reports from other States were received, and a collection was taken up.

Matfida Joslyn Gage made a report from the executive committee, stating that their work went back. She referred to the fact that two years ago they had agreed that unless by the 4th of July last women were cafranchised they would protest against the celebration.

The committee on nominations reported, and the convention took a recess until 2 o clock p. m.

OFFICERS.

The following roport of the committee on nominations was adopted before taking a recess: Vice presidents—Jane Graham Jones, of Ill.; Laura De Force Gordon, Oal.; Adelaide Thompson, Pa.; Lens Parlington, Me.; Lillie Devereaux Hinke, N. Y.; Phoebe Cornens, Mo.; Marilia M. Ricker, N. H.; P. Holmes Drake, Ata.; Adell M. Gaulgues, Mich.; Carrie A. Riddle, D. C.; —Mitchell. —. Secretaries—Mary F. Foster, Martha R. Hale, Mira S. Johns. Treasurer—E. M. Bavis. Auditor—Lawinia Dundore, Md.

Committees: Finance—Sara A. Spencer, Ellen Clark Sargent, Lillie Devereux Blake, Resolutions—Matilda Joslyn Gage, Susan B. Authony, B. A. Lockwood, E. M. Davis, C. B. Purviss, Jane G. Swisshelm. Busfness—John Hutchison, Mary F. Foster, Rosina M. Parnell, Mary A. S. Carey, Ellen H. Sheldon, S. J. Messer, Susan A. Edson, M. D. OFFICERS.

## The convention took a recess to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened by the introin commencing her subject of trial by jury and a jury of peers, that in England, in the olden time, laborers were tried by a jury of their peers, and perfect justice was consequent on account of a similarity of feelings and instincts between the accused and his jurors, and it was necessarily argued that men ought not to have the right to be on a jury in which a woman is the culprit. She cited the case of Mirs. Surratt, who, she said, was murdered in this city, and that a stain was on the place on that account. "What," said she, "did those men know of her motherly feelings for her son?" In another case she spoke of the jury was one half men and one half women, and on their retirement to consider a verdict the women prayed for guidance in rendering their verdict, while the men were playing poker. Men say that women are too delicate to vote, but not too much so to get up on cold mornings to light the fire, draw water from the well, and do all the other household work. "Nor," she continued, "is a woman in but a single State in the Union allowed to hold any property in her own right, even if secundated by her own working, as that belongs to her husband. The only way that a woman could in Pennsylvania hold her own property is for her to go into court and swear that

woman could in Pennsylvania hold her own property is for her to go into court and swear hat

HER RUBHAND IS TOO WEAK

to hold it. Again, men say we represent you at the polls, but does a man ask his wife who he shall vote for? No! it was only in jail and on the gallows that women represent themselves, and it was with the women as with the Uninee who wanted representation and suffrage, when he said that "Melican man no makee good law for Chimsman." The speaker further remarked that a certain Mrs. Oakley was refused to hold her own property because, as the court said, she was not the head of a family. The Presidential muddle was due to the way in which the politicians had ignored women. The Democracy once listened to the women's appeals, and then followed a silence, not yet broken. The Republicans listened, and put in their platform, the word "woman," and there is the end of it. If they had helped the women, and taken them into their counseis, they would have repeated their defeat of Cliay, for in that contest women took part in the processions and mass meetings, and so worked on the eathurisam of the country that Clay was defeated. Women would not have so much to complain of if good men were elected and made laws, but it was not so, and must be remedied.

Miss Blake called attention to the fact that papers, criminals and wife-beaters could vote, but honest, tax-paying women were desied the privilege. Is elessing her remarks she alluded to the proposed status of "Liberty" to be put on Bedice's Island, and said: last to be a white man. No! But it is to be a black man? No! But it is to be a woman, and that she is to be the emblem of liberty in a country where no woman is free.

Miss, Swishelm, of Pennsylvania was next is real.

SPEECH OF MRS. MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE.

ing "that's all," resumed her seat.

FFRER OF MES. MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE.

The president now introduced Mrs. Matilda Joylis Gage, whe was on the programme to speak, who proceeded to occupy the attention of the audicate on "Ecpublican outrages sgainst women," and commenced by saying that Republicanism was the outgrowth of the liberty party of years ago, and once only had a total of fire thousand members. It was a party that grow out of the work of women, and now the greatest effort of the Republicans was to Ignore women, and even the right of petition was taken from them. In framing the fifteenth amendment the original idea was to have the words "colored persons" in it, but they took that out, and inserted male persons.

Mention was then made of Miss Anthony's voting in New York, and the speaker remarked that no objection was ever made to Miss Anthony voting for all the city and State officers, but when she attempted to rote for President things changed. A Republican woman was once fined \$100 for voting, and who need be told of the trials of the Smith sisters, who resisted taxation without representation. The suffrage given to the women of Wyoming, it was said, was only a satire, and now there was a bill introduced to deprive women of the right to vote. Women were not inferior to men: they fought as well as men. See how they acted the new they focked to the front a nurses and sawed untold numbers of lives. More men were then dying of disease than by bullets. Was not the smartest and most reliable detective of Pinkerton's force a woman?

On any one desy that Miss Carroll conducted the late war, and that her plan of campaign resulted in the capture of Fort Bonaldson, Fort Billiow, Vicksburg, &c. and has she received say reward or pension for it? No, indeed, although she has petitioned for one. At the time of her section the authorities knew to whom they were indebted, but did not then and will not now acknowledge it for prudential reasons. Her closing remarks had reference to the practicing in some courts and being

STOPPED THE MEGIRA,

The meeting then adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

As early as 7 o'clock large numbers were pass-up stairs in order to get good seats, and by the time the advolved hour of meeting had arrived Lincoln Hall was fairly packed by an audience composed of our best citizens and many members of both Houses of Congress. The addresses were At 7:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order b Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who in a few words it troduced Hon. A. G. Riddle, who commenced b saying: The president (Mrs. Stanton) is entirel

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who in a few words iniroduced Hon A. G. Riddle, who commenced by
saying: The president (Mir. Stanton) is entirely
responsible for my being here at all, as it is at her
invitation I came. It is proposed to add another
articles to the Constitution, and there are those
who think it can be improved by giving the right
of suffrage to weene. I am asked to appeal to
Congress to do at least one good thing before it
leaves our midst. Those who make and administer the laws, and those who construe them, agree
that women are the equals of men. They are
equal in suffering, but not in privileges. Considering the question of citizenship, every lericographer, from Webster to Howden, defines the
word "citizen" as having a political meaning, and
this has always been so.

The fourteenth amendment says that all are
citizens who are born in the United States. The
American ladies, accepting this fact, offered to
register, and brought the matter to the Supreme
Court. Every colored man had a framehise by
virtue of amendment, but not the women. The
words "he, him of his" is not found in the rules
anywhere. The Supreme Court recently refused
to admit an applicant was a woman. The franchise is conferred by statute on men, and now it
is proposed to get a statute for women. A citizen
without a franchise is a peculiar spectacle, and
this is a peculiarity good time to ask Congress to
reverse this thing. After all the bubble and
trouble made by these men simply by leaving out
the women, have they elected a president? [A
voice: "Yes!"] Who is it? [The voice: "Tilthe mill I state of Does anybody believe that if
the women had elected a candidate there would
be any such muddle as this—there would have
been no such miscarriage as is now on us? It is
true, at any rate, that the males get modest and
acknowledge their incapacity. Let the Americaus take the element that will end all this
troub. The trouble is that the people are unequal to the times.

The foundation of all political systems is not
having a bindi

EQUALITY, TEMPERANCE, AND SIGHT.

Republicans in the valley of Jenouspus, while we women, led by our female Joshus,

SPEED ON TO THE PROMISED LAND.

Our petitions have been buried in legislative halls without appeal. They have declared that each State shall legislate for all its halls of science, and so on, and what they will do in my case I cannot say: but as I am allowed to practice in the State of Missouri I presume they will set me back. Women are taxed to support the men who legislate you out of your rights. Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance gracefully skips the twelfth plank of the platform, which is the one regarding women's rights, although he is said to be a woman suffragist. With woman's disabilities removed we shall then lay the foundation for uprightness. In marriage woman will bring an intelligence to refuse an alliance with the wine-bibber and the debauchee, She will guard the unhappy fallen by the way and help them again into the right path. To her will councide a new heaven and a new world.

The president now announced the adjournment of the conference until to day at 18a. m.

The following is the programms for to-day. In a. m.—Songs by the Hutchinson Family; report of Committee on resolutions, Matilda Joslyn Gage; ten-minute discussions on resolutions are requested to send name and address to the president, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who will invite speakers to the platform. Questions from the Audience—Ladies are requested to write questions or to state important facts relating to woman suffrage upon sible of paper and send them to the president, who will answer, or announce them that they may be answered. Also, objections will be lairly considered. Report of Campaign Committee—Susan B. Anthony. New Busness—Suggestions of work to be done, written clearly, will be gladly received by the officers of the association.

Recese, 12 to 2 p. m. Afternoon sension, 2 p. m.—Songs, by the Hutchinson Family: "Woman's Right to Preach." Lillie Devereaux Hake; (tenminute discussions on the above topic; unness may be sent to the presiden

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dr. Fmeijs appeared of-fere the grand jury this morning and remained with them for about half an hour, after which he appeared before Judge Glidersieeve in the Gen-eral Sessions. No action was taken by the court in regard to the matter, nor could anything be gleaned from Dr. Pacipa as to wast-occurred in the grand jury rooms. It was subsequently learned that action was postponed, and that the whole affair will be settled to-morrow. There were many persons sitting in the court-room awaiting the result; but as no public announce-Union Club that Fred May is dying from his wound, and that Mr. Bennett fied the country because of his critical condition. Indeed, it is asserted that the dector pronounced May's wound mortal on last Friday. It is a so runnyed that one, of the stipulations entered into before the duel was that in the event of a fatal result the friends of the deceased should, under no circumstances, conntenance the presecution of the anytype but If Mr. May should die it is said that his demis

son, Dem.

Hon. A. H. Garland was yesterday elected U.
S. Senator from Arkansas, to succeed Hon.
Powell Clayton.

Hon. James G. Blaine was yesterday elected to
the U. S. Senate for the long and short terms.
The vote stood: Blaine, 130; Wm. P. Haynes,
Dem., 33.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW THE ARCHIVES OF LOUISIANA TO ST SEIZED BY THE HOUSE

The Democrats Changing Their Ideas of the Sanctified Rights of States Louisiana State Officers to be Arrested and Compelled Disclose Matters of Official Record—A Sha Debate in the House-The Two Virginia Se

A few days ago when ade Hampton sen memorial to Congress giving his view of affair, in South Carolina no control 18th it necessary to ght it necessary to nterpose an objection to Record. Yesterday who... Chamberlain it was not rece its reading was insisted upon in mitted to be spread at length in t only effect was to unnecessarily consume a good deal of the time of the Senate. Some good epical seem to be very suspicious wheneve an seem to be very suspicious wheneve an seem to be very suspicious wheneve an seem to be seen and the record will show it, that anything objectionable has been snuggiprint it has always cmanated from a Dem.

print it has always emanated from a Beme atterence of the fource.

Mr. Morrill presented an important petition from editions of Washington for the purchase of land near the Capitol for the erection of a building for the Supreme Court and for the Congressional Library.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill providing for the colmage of the silver collar and to restors its legal-tender character, but as the time for the silver commission to report had been extended he made no recommendation, and the bill was placed on the calendar to be called up at some future time.

A number of resolutions were offered, among which was one by Mr. Anthony calling for the correspondence with Turkey in relation to the Turkish provinces. Also one by Mr. Patterson, recognizing the Chamberlain government as the true government of South Carolina, which laster was referred.

The two Virginia Senators, Messrs. Johnston

Turkish provinces. Also one by Mr. Patterson, recognising the Chamberlain government as the true government of South Carolina, which latter was referred.

The two Virginia Senators, Messrs. Johnston and Withers, gave the Senate their views on the occupancy of a portion of the Old Dominion by United States troops last summer and fail. These gentlemen were horrified at the rape which had been committed on the Constitution by the location of troops there. In fact, according to these ex-rebels, the poor, old, battered Constitution is always being raped when anything is done by the President to preserve the peace and secure a fair and peaceable election. This was all that the President had in view when he sent the troops to Virginia. "Only that and nothing more." The Virginians, however, did not want them there, because so long as there was a Federal bayonet about they could not buil-doze the poor negroes. Of course, Mr. Withers and his colleague thought there was not the least necessity to send troops there. The Southern people as a whole never did have much use for Federal troops. And then, too, Mr. Withersees the ghost of Cleasar staiking abroad again. According to this distinguished statesman, the President would not hesitate to use the army to the last extreme. Is it not about time that sensible men put a gag upon this sort of talk? We have heard it for years and until we are sick of it. The President, according to these Democratic patriots, is always going to do something desporate, and yet, somehow or other, although he has so long had control of the army, he never does the desperate thing predicted. Now it is asserted again that the President is going to use force to accomplish some undefined thing, and the poor devils of ex-rebels are trembling in their boots because a few troops have been brought to washington. They talk about it in such a way that a stranger would suppose that the Capitol is an armed camp, instead of it being a fact that there are only a few companies here. And then again Mr. Withers almo

matter of importance that the bill should pass at an early day, but that chronic objector, Mr. Hol-man, insisted upon its going to the Committee of the Whole. There was not the least necessity for that course, for every member of the House

The special Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House had a resolution
passed yesterday authorizing them to sit during
the sessions of the House, and to send for persons
and papers. The resolution, to that effect, which
wes offered by Mr. Sparks, was clearly amenable
to the point of order made by Mr. Gardield that it
could not be offered except by unanimous consent.
But Speaker Randali was equal to the emergency, and did not for a moment hesitate to make
a partizen ruling so that the resolution could be
got in. The Speaker has been acting with some
degree of fairness for some days past, so that we
had hope even of him. But he can't be trusted
on a partisan question, as was clearly shown yesterday.

The House rejected the bill for the appoint

of Mr. O'Brien, who, as the technic chairman of the Committee on Coinage, had charge of the bill. If any one who understood parliamentary tacties had had charge of it it might have got through.

The Democratic majority proposes to cap the climax of political inconsistency by a desperate assault upon the sourceignty of the State of Louisiana. The Democracy went into rebellion in 1861 to enforce their theory of State rights. Although badly whipped on that issue a large number of them still insist upon the sovereignty of the States; but for a partisan purpose, and to secure a partisan end, they will go back on every record they have ever made. Yesterday the Judiciary Committee, by a strict party vote, directed Mr. Lynde to report a resolution looking to the arrest of the members of the Louisiana. Returning Beard because of their refusal to produce original State papers at the command of Mr. W. R. Morrison's committee. Mr. Lynde's first impulse was to put this important question through after only an hour's debate, but as the Republicans showed a determination not to submit to any such course Mr. Lynde concluded he could save time by allowing three hours' debate. The vote will be taken to-day, and it is a foregone conclusion that the resolution will be adopted, and that the arrest of Mr. Wells and his colleagues will be ordered. This is as clear a case of usurpation as ever occurred in Congress: for if they have a right to demand the papers of this Raturning Beard they have an equal right to bring the archives of any State to Washington for examination. A number of Democrats know they are in the wrong, but for the sake of party they will ride rough-shed over the law and, the Constitution.

That before the adjournment the Speaker presented a letter from Mr. E. W. Barnes, agreeing to give up the telegrams called for if he can again get possession of them. The letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House passed a resolution permitting Mr. Orton to visit. New York to conspit his physician. But he will he,

The American Geographical Society held its annual meeting last night in New York, and re-elected Charles P. Daly president. The one bundredth anniversary of the declara-tion of independence of Vermont was celebrated at Westminster last night near the size of the ole court-house, where the declaration was signed. By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing machine at Blooming, Minn., yester-day, John D. Layman, Lucius Layman, his son, and George Bradbury, a lad of thirteen, were in-stantly killed. An examination of the affairs of the late Major General John P. Bankson, in Philadelphia, re

veal defalcations or discrepancies in his accounts amounting to \$150,000. A number of the city merchants and brokers are losers in amounts varying from \$3,000 to \$30,000. warying from \$3,000 to \$30,000.

Sitting Bull suffered three distinct defeats from the troops under Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and has been driven back to the Yellowstone river, completely demoralised. Gen. Miles will start out in pursuit of Sitting Bull soon, and is confident of his ability to effect his capture.

The Montreal train, with two hundred passengers, left Poughkeepsie at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, twelve hours behind time, on account of the storm of hall and sleet on Monday. The St. Louis and Atlantic express trains bound south have been discontinued.

The Governor of Pennsylvania taday refused.

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The Governor of Pennsylvania to-lay refused to grant application for a requisition for the return of John A. Bigler, late vice president of the city bank of Harristoury, from San Francisco, on the ground that an effort was being made to use the criminal law to enforce the payment of a civil lisbility.

Minday night at Dayton, Ky., Mrs. Minnie flieses arese from her bed after the family had retired, and, without arousing her husbant, took her finant, and proceeded to the river and threw herself and babe into the stream. The bodies were recovered Tuesday morning. The woman was badly deranged.

The British ship Speculator, Capt. Pittman.

At Tongue river, on the 17th of December, now prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about non with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their tew hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by the Crow scouts who belong to the post, and who, of course, entertain a deadly animosity toward every Sloux. Gen. Miles was indignally beyond messure at the bloody tragedy.